

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
MIAMI DIVISION

CASE NO.:

JAMES WATSON,

Plaintiff,

v.

MILTO, LLC.,
d/b/a Strada in the Grove.

Defendant.

COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

Plaintiff, James Watson (“Plaintiff”) hereby sues Defendant, MILTO, LLC., (“Defendant”) doing business as Strada in the Grove, for Injunctive Relief, attorney’s fees, litigation expenses and costs pursuant to Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, as amended, 42 U.S.C. §§ 12181-12189 (“ADA”), 28 C.F.R. Part 36, *et seq.*

1. Venue lies in the Southern District of Florida pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) and Local Rule 3.1, in that the original transaction or occurrence giving rise to this cause of action occurred in this District.

2. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and 28 U.S.C. § 1343, this Court has been given original jurisdiction over actions which arise from the Defendant’s violations of Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. § 12181 *et seq.* See also 28 U.S.C. § 2201 and § 2202.

3. Plaintiff is a Florida resident, lives in Miami-Dade County, is *sui juris*, and qualifies as an individual with disabilities as defined by the ADA. Plaintiff is legally blind and a member of a protected class under the ADA, 42 U.S.C. §§ 12102(1)-(2), the regulations implementing the

**Watson v. Strada in the Grove
Complaint**

ADA set forth at 28 CFR §§ 36.101 *et seq.* and in 42 U.S.C. 3602, §802(h). Plaintiff is substantially limited in the major life activity of seeing. Plaintiff's disability is defined in 28 C.F.R. §36.105(b)(2).

4. Plaintiff uses the internet and a mobile device to help him navigate a world of goods, products and services like the sighted. The internet, websites and mobile applications provide him a window into the world that he would not otherwise have. He brings this action against Defendant for offering and maintaining a mobile website (software that is intended to run on mobile devices such as phones or tablet computers) that is not fully accessible and independently usable by visually impaired consumers. Plaintiff utilizes the Apple Screen Reader VoiceOver software to read computer materials and/or access and comprehend internet mobile website information which is specifically designed for the visually impaired.

5. Plaintiff is also an advocate of the rights of similarly situated disabled persons and is a "tester" for the purpose of asserting his civil rights. As such, he monitors mobile websites to ensure and determine whether places of public accommodation and/or their mobile websites are in compliance with the ADA.

6. Defendant, MILTO, LLC., is a Florida limited liability company which owns and operates a place of public accommodation which is restaurant branded as "Strada in the Grove." Defendant's restaurant is located at 3176 Commodore Plaza, Miami, FL 33133, and serves trendy Italian cuisine in an upscale restaurant setting is open to the public. As such, it is a Place of Public Accommodation subject to the requirements of Title III of the ADA and it's implementing regulation as defined by 42 U.S.C. §12181(7)(B), §12182, and 28 C.F.R. §36.104(2). Defendant's Strada in the Grove restaurant is also referenced as "place of public accommodation", "Strada in the Grove." or "restaurant."

**Watson v. Strada in the Grove
Complaint**

7. Defendant is defined as a “Public Accommodation” within meaning of Title III because Defendant is a private entity which owns and/or operates “[A] restaurant, bar, or other establishment serving food or drink” and as “a place of entertainment” pursuant to §§12181(7)(B) &(C), §12182, and 28 C.F.R. §§36.104(2) & (3).

8. The “Strada in the Grove” restaurant is owned by Defendant, MILTO, LLC., and is part of the Commodore Hospitality Group a restaurant group based in Miami, FL., which feature, trendy high end Italian cuisine in an upscale restaurant setting open to the public.

9. Subsequent to the effective date of the ADA, Defendant constructed, or caused to be constructed, the <https://www.stradainthegrove.com> mobile website (hereinafter “mobile website”) which is designed for the general public to access on their mobile devices (phones, tablets). This mobile website supports, is an extension of, is in conjunction with, is complementary and supplemental to Defendant, “Strada in the Grove”. The mobile website delineates the goods, services, accommodations, privileges, benefits and facilities available to patrons at “Strada in the Grove” restaurant.

10. The mobile website is offered as a way for the public to become familiar with “Strada in the Grove” menu selections, restaurant hours of operation and location. The mobile website provides a link to reserve a table for dining within each restaurant location and a second link for ordering food online for pickup or delivery, allows the public to obtain information about private events dining and catering, and for the public to inquire about such reservation for events, and provides other information “Strada in the Grove” restaurants seek to communicate to the public.

11. The mobile website is offered by Defendant as a way for the public to become familiar with “Strada in the Grove” menu selections, hours of operation and learn the location of

**Watson v. Strada in the Grove
Complaint**

the restaurant. The mobile website also provides a link to order food for pick up at “Strada in the Grove” restaurant, provides links to the “Strada in the Grove” Facebook and Instagram pages, and provides other information Defendant seeks to communicate to the public. The mobile website also provides menus which are specific for pick up from the restaurant physical locations and offers the public the ability to send messages to restaurant management. By the provision of menu selection and to-go order selection, the mobile website is an integral part of the goods and services offered by Defendant on behalf of “Strada in the Grove” restaurant. By this nexus, the mobile website is characterized as a Place of Public Accommodation subject to Title III of the ADA¹, 42 U.S.C. § 12181(7)(B) and 28 C.F.R. § 36.104(2).

12. Defendant’s mobile website allows mobile device users to use a mobile platform through a connection to Wi-Fi or cellular data so that users can manage their dining choice from their mobile device. Defendant has subjected itself to the ADA because its mobile website is offered as a tool to promote, advertise and sell products and services of the restaurant. As a result, Defendant’s mobile website must interact with the public, which includes Plaintiff (a visually impaired person). Therefore, Defendant’s mobile website must comply with the ADA, which means it must not discriminate against individuals with disabilities and may not deny full and equal

¹ Ensuring Web Accessibility for people with disabilities has become a priority for the Department of Justice. The Department of Justice Civil Rights Division has taken the position that both State and local government websites (Title II) and the websites of private entities that are public accommodations (Title III) are covered by the ADA. On March 18, 2022, the DOJ issued guidance on Web Accessibility, see <https://beta.ada.gov/resources/web-guidance/>. The guidance states that individuals with disabilities should not be denied equal access to information, and inaccessible websites are as excluding as are access barriers to physical locations. DOJ guidance requires that website barriers must be identified, prevented, and removed so that all Title II and Title III entities offer websites that are accessible to people with disabilities.

**Watson v. Strada in the Grove
Complaint**

enjoyment of the goods and services afforded to the general public.²

13. Defendant's mobile website does not properly interact with VoiceOver screen reader software technology in a manner that allows Plaintiff (a visually impaired person) to comprehend the mobile website and does not provide other means of accommodation.

14. Like the seeing community, Plaintiff would like the opportunity to be able to use the <https://www.stradainthegrove.com/> mobile website to test whether he can comprehend the "Strada in the Grove" restaurant menu selections and to test for the ability to order food for pick up at the restaurant location. However, unless Defendant is required to eliminate the barriers to Plaintiff's ability to communicate with Defendant through the mobile website, Plaintiff will continue to deny full and equal access to the mobile website and will be deterred from fully using that mobile website.

15. Plaintiff is continuously aware of the violations on the mobile website <https://www.stradainthegrove.com/> and is aware that it would be a futile gesture to attempt to utilize that mobile website as long as those violations exist.

16. Plaintiff has no plain, adequate, or complete remedy at law to redress the wrongs alleged herein and this action is his only means to secure adequate redress from Defendant's practice.

17. Notice to Defendant is not required as a result of Defendant's failure to cure the violations. Enforcement of the rights of Plaintiff is right and just pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201, 2202.

18. Plaintiff has been obligated to retain the civil rights law office of J. Courtney

² According to Statista, almost half of web traffic in the United States originated from mobile devices in 2021. Therefore, Defendant knew or should have known that potential customers would be using the mobile version of its website and provided accessibility for blind users.

**Watson v. Strada in the Grove
Complaint**

Cunningham, PLLC and has agreed to pay a reasonable fee for services in the prosecution of this cause, including costs and expenses incurred. Plaintiff is entitled to recover those attorney's fees, costs and expenses from Defendant pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12205 and 28 CFR § 36.505.

COUNT I – VIOLATIONS OF TITLE III OF THE ADA

19. The ADA requires that Public Accommodations (and Places of Public Accommodation) are required to ensure that communication is effective, which includes the provision of auxiliary aids and services for such purpose.

20. According to 28 C.F.R. Section 36.303(b)(1), auxiliary aids and services includes “voice, text, and video-based telecommunications products and systems.” 28 C.F.R. Section 36.303(b)(2) specifically states that (VoiceOver) screen reader software is an effective method of making visually delivered material available to individuals who are blind or have low vision.

21. 28 C.F.R. Section 36.303(c)(1)(ii) specifically states that public accommodations must furnish appropriate auxiliary aids and services where necessary to ensure effective communication with individuals with disabilities. “In order to be effective, auxiliary aids and services must be provided in accessible formats, in a timely manner, and in such a way as to protect the privacy and independence of the individual with a disability.”

22. Part 36 of Title 28 of the C.F.R. was designed and is implemented to effectuate subtitle A of Title III of the ADA, which requires places of public accommodation to be designed, constructed, and altered in compliance with the accessibility standards established by Part 36.

23. The <https://www.stradainthegrove.com/> mobile website has been designed to integrate with the Strada in the Grove location through the provision of menus, food order and delivery service, make a reservation and the ability to inquire about private events online inquire about, order private events online. Defendant has extended Strada in the Grove restaurant into

**Watson v. Strada in the Grove
Complaint**

individual persons' homes and portable devices wherever located through the mobile website which is a service, facility, privilege, advantage, benefit and accommodation of its restaurant.

24. Plaintiff attempted to access and test the mobile website <https://www.stradainthegrove.com/>, but was unable to do so because the mobile website contains barriers to effective communication for visually impaired individuals such as himself. Plaintiff continues to be unable to effectively communicate with Defendant through the mobile website and understand the content therein because numerous portions of the mobile website do not interface with mobile VoiceOver screen reader software. Specifically, features of the mobile website that are inaccessible to Plaintiff (a VoiceOver screen reader software user) include, but are not limited to, the following (citing the WCAG 2.1 Level A and AA Guidelines):

- i. Guideline 1.1.1. Non-Text Content is violated. Text alternatives for non-text content should be provided, and this is not the case. SRUs must navigate through many unlabeled images even when the accessibility widget is activated. For example, the image in the newsletter section is announced as "AC9 10661.jpg image."
- ii. Guideline 1.3.2. Meaningful Sequence is violated. Content must be presented in a meaningful order, and this is violated. A dialog is displayed when the online ordering page is opened, but this dialog does not receive focus and is not announced. A mobile VoiceOver screen reader software user must select an order type in the dialog before they can submit an order but are unable to do so without assistance due to this violation.
- iii. Guideline 2.4.3. Focus order is violated. The site is required to provide focus in a logical order, and this has been violated. This website is not accessible to mobile VoiceOver screen reader software users. The promotional popup isn't announced. Focus first moves to the widget. We activated the widget but focus still did not go to the popup; instead, focus moved to several widget tools that were not displayed, and we heard that content instead of the popup.
- iv. Guideline 1.4.5 Images of Text is violated. The mobile website does not use images of text (so that mobile VoiceOver screen readers are unable to comprehend). When a user swipes to the operating hours shown at the top of the homepage then only "restaurant-5.jpg image" is announced.

25. As the owner and/or operator and/or beneficiary of a mobile website which serves as a gateway to Defendant's "Strada in the Grove" restaurant (for purchasing food for pick up at

**Watson v. Strada in the Grove
Complaint**

that restaurant) Defendant is required to comply with the ADA and the provisions cited above. This includes Defendant's obligation to create, maintain and operate a mobile website that is accessible to Plaintiff so that he (as a visually impaired person) can enjoy full and equal access to the mobile website and the content therein, including the ability comprehend menu selections and to test for his ability to purchase food online.

26. Defendant has violated the ADA by failing to interface the mobile website which is directly linked to its restaurant with VoiceOver screen reader software utilized by Plaintiff (a visually impaired individual) (reference violations delineated within paragraph 23) either directly or through contractual, licensing, or other arrangements. Defendant's violations have resulted in Defendant denying Plaintiff effective communication on the basis of his disability in accordance with 28 C.F.R. Section 36.303 *et seq.*

27. Plaintiff is continuously aware of the violations within the mobile website and is aware that it would be a futile gesture to attempt to utilize and/or test the mobile website as long as those violations exist.

28. As the result of the barriers to communication which are present within the mobile website and by continuing to operate and/or benefit from the mobile website with such barriers, Defendant has contributed to Plaintiff's frustration, humiliation, sense of isolation and segregation and has deprived Plaintiff the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges and/or accommodations available to the general public. By encountering the barriers to effective communication within the mobile website and knowing that it would be a futile gesture to attempt to utilize the mobile website, Plaintiff has been deprived of the meaningful choice of freely visiting and utilizing the same accommodations readily available to the general public and has been deterred and discouraged from doing so. By benefiting from and/or maintaining a mobile website

**Watson v. Strada in the Grove
Complaint**

with barriers to effective communication, Defendant has deprived Plaintiff the equality of opportunity which it offers to the general public.

29. Plaintiff has suffered (and will continue to suffer) direct and indirect injury as a result of Defendant's violations until Defendant is compelled to comply with the requirements of the ADA and conform the mobile website to WCAG 2.1 Level A and AA Guidelines.

30. Plaintiff desires to access the mobile website to assure himself that the mobile website is in compliance with the ADA so that he will be able to comprehend the mobile website. However, Plaintiff has a realistic, credible, existing and continuing fear of not being able to comprehend the "Strada in the Grove" menu selections and to test for the ability to purchase prepared food online for pick up at "Strada in the Grove" restaurant due to Defendant's non-compliance with the ADA with respect to the mobile website.

31. Plaintiff is without adequate remedy at law and has suffered (and will continue to suffer) irreparable harm. The Plaintiff will continue to suffer injury and damage without the immediate relief as requested herein.

32. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12188, this Court is provided with authority to grant Plaintiff Injunctive Relief, including an order to require Defendant to alter the mobile website to make it readily accessible to and usable by Plaintiff (a visually impaired person).

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, JAMES WATSON hereby demands judgment against Defendant, MILTO, LLC., d/b/a Strada in the Grove, and requests the following injunctive and declaratory relief:

- a. The Court issue a Declaratory Judgment that determines that the mobile website is in violation of Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act and 28 C.F.R. Section 36.303 *et seq.*;

**Watson v. Strada in the Grove
Complaint**

- b. The Court issue a Declaratory Judgment that Defendant has violated the ADA by failing to monitor and maintain the mobile website which serves as a gateway to its restaurant to ensure that it is readily accessible to and usable by Plaintiff, a visually impaired person;
- c. The Court issue an Order directing Defendant to alter the mobile website to the full extent required by Title III of the ADA;
- d. The Court issue an Order directing Defendant provide the appropriate auxiliary aids such that Plaintiff (a visually impaired person) will be able to effectively communicate with the mobile website for purposes of comprehending Strada in the Grove restaurant menu selections, and for ordering prepared food for pickup at Defendant, Strada in the Grove restaurant, and during that time period prior to the mobile website's being designed to permit Plaintiff to effectively communicate, requiring Defendant to provide an alternative method for Plaintiff to effectively communicate so that he is not impeded from obtaining the goods and services which Defendant has made available to the public through the mobile website.
- e. The Court enter an Order directing Defendant to evaluate and neutralize its policies and procedures towards Plaintiff (a visually impaired person) for such reasonable time so as to allow Defendant to undertake and complete corrective procedures;
- f. The Court enter an Order directing Defendant to continually update and maintain the mobile website to ensure that it remains fully accessible and usable pursuant to Title III of the ADA;
- g. The Court award attorney's fees, costs and litigation expenses pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12205; and

**Watson v. Strada in the Grove
Complaint**

- h. The Court provide such other relief as the Court deems just and proper, and/or is allowable under Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Respectfully submitted this October 11, 2022.

By: /s/ J. Courtney Cunningham
J. Courtney Cunningham, Esq.
FBN: 628166
J. COURTNEY CUNNINGHAM, PLLC
8950 SW 74th Court, Suite 2201
Miami, Florida 33156
Telephone: 305-351-2014
cc@cunninghampllc.com
legal@cunninghampllc.com

Counsel for Plaintiff